

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.
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Transient Advertisements: 2 lines and under, 2d first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two lines, 3d first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over three lines, 4d first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers. Advertisements in order to secure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.
All Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.
All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.
NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

Arkansas and Corpus Christi bays and their vicinity, in Texas, announces the capture of the rebel armed steamer Breaker, and also the destruction of an army schooner and sloop on the day succeeding the encounter with these vessels.
HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.—Gov. Curtin, in view of the danger of a threatened invasion of the State, has issued an order that it is deemed necessary to call upon all able-bodied men in Pennsylvania to organize immediately to be ready for a march at an hour's notice. Intelligence from a rebel source is received to the effect that the rebels under Jackson had reached Hagerstown in force this afternoon. The telegraph operator left while the rebels were entering. Arrangements for the defence of this city are going forward.

OMAHA, N.T., Sept. 9.—Powerful Indian bands are threatening the northern settlements in this Territory. Settlers are greatly alarmed and were coming in with their families.

Clarksville, Tennessee, has again fallen into Federal hands. A Washington letter dated the 5th, says: Gen. McClellan to-night was again placed in command of the armies of the Potomac and Virginia, and the whole army ordered to be provided with three days rations. It is reported at Helena that Rosecrans attacked the Confederates at Tupelo and was decisively repulsed. Beauregard was at Mobile. McDowell has been relieved of his command, and is said to be under arrest for treason. Speculation is rife in relation to the movements and purposes of Stonewall Jackson. Some say he is on the way to Gettysburg, Pa., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburg or York, and that he is already at Hanover, while others assert he has marched to Westminster, and will thence move on Baltimore; others think this latter movement is merely a feint to cover his entrance into Pennsylvania. Gold is worth 152 1/2 per cent. in New York city. Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest, to operate against the Indians.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—A rebel deserter, arrived from Hanover, reports rebels at Frederick City 100,000 strong. No important intelligence from Hanover or any point on the Northern Central Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Business is again suspended to-day. All the military organizations are ordered to report at 8 this morning. 3,000 soldiers have been ordered into the intrenchments. Military officers received information late last night that the enemy is advancing in force.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The National Intelligencer says that the rebels are falling back from McClellan's front, which has advanced within 5 miles of Pottsville. Reports from New York of yesterday say that the rebels have not entered York county, (Penn.) but were reported to be at Emmetsburg, (Md.) near the State line, within 8 miles of Gettysburg.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Pope's official report of the movements of the army in Virginia from the time he left Washington to a failure of the Army of the Potomac to co-operate when he was on the Rappahannock. He presumed the Army of the Potomac would protect the section between him and Washington. Its failure to do so caused him to be completely flanked. If he had turned upon the enemy from the Rappahannock he could have had him completely defeated. Fitzjohn Porter had drawn off his corps contrary to written orders, and re-used to take part in the contest while the enemy was marching reinforcements past him. He accuses McClellan of refusing to supply him when his forces had been without food for two days; he had telegraphed and written urgently requesting supplies to be sent. Gen. Pope also censures Gen. Griffin for withholding his command from the contest, while the battle was raging.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A portion of the rebel cavalry attempted to recross into Virginia on the 10th, but were driven back into Maryland. It is believed McClellan will attack the enemy in the rear at once. Nothing is known of Buell and his army.

European News.
The English journals have very little to say on American affairs. The London Times sarcastically refers to Gen. McClellan's strictures on the Allies as to their conduct of the War in the Crimea, and asks how his own proceedings will stand the test of these strictures. The London Herald denounces the continued violations of the Laws of Nations by the United States Navy, and complains of Earl Russell's apathy.

The Paris Monitor in a paragraph said to be from an imperial hand, says that in view of the insolent threats and possible consequences of demagogic insurrection, the duty of the French Government and its military honor obliges it more than ever to defend the Holy Father.

It was reported that preparations, both naval and military, were being made by France, in the view of Italian events. It was reported that Austria and Spain had sent notes to France on the subject of Italian affairs.

Garibaldi and a portion of his followers got away from Catania on two steamers on the 25th August, and landed at Milito in Calabria. The naval commanders off Catania have been arrested for permitting their departure. The royal authorities re-entered Catania and captured 800 Garibaldians. The Neapolitan provinces are declared to be in a state of siege. Great excitement exists in Calabria. Several towns had pro-

nounced in favor of Garibaldi. Sicasoli had gone to London to confer with Earl Russell. Garibaldi having issued a proclamation inciting rebellion, Klapka had issued a counter proclamation, declaring the time and method inopportune.

A slight conflict had taken place between Garibaldians and the royal troops near Reggio. It is predicted that France is about to initiate important military movements. Napoleon had called the ministers to Council.

The London journals give considerable attention to Italian affairs. The Morning Post thinks that Garibaldi has been encouraged by Victor Emmanuel. The Daily News thinks that he does not rebel so much against foreign domination. The Times points out the evils which must ensue if Garibaldi perseveres in the designs against Rome.

Napoleon had left the camp of Chalons for Biarritz, accompanied by the Duke of Magenta. Garibaldi had left Melito and was proceeding towards Reggio. He is said to have announced to the volunteers that in a few days he would march into Naples. It was reported that large numbers of Royal troops had been sent to Reggio; with orders to seek Garibaldi's force immediately and thoroughly rout them. The Italian fleet was crossing the Straits of Messina, cutting off communication with Sicily. Mazzini's party attempted to get up a demonstration at Messina in favor of Garibaldi, but were put down.

The latest official news in the Turin Gazette represents the intelligence as satisfactory. The state of siege was generally well received by the people. Gen. La Marmora issued a strong proclamation against Garibaldi's prohibiting the exportation or retention of arms.

The London Times reiterates and argues that the north cannot conquer the South. The time for compromise has arrived, and the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the continuance of the war.

The London Army and Navy Gazette describes McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this century.

Lord Brongham made a speech urging the absolute necessity of neutrality and non-intervention in American affairs.

The London Daily News urges that Napoleon cannot be allowed to assume exclusive control of Italian affairs, and urges the British Government to speak out.

There were vague rumors that England had protested against French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and that England even threatened a corresponding movement in Sicily if France resorted to such a step.

The latest advices from Turin report that Garibaldi and his volunteers continued their march from Reggio pursued by a column of Bersaglieri. A proclamation issued by Garibaldi from Catania, exciting the people to insurrection had produced a strong demonstration in his favor at Genoa and Florence. A collision had taken place between the authorities and the people.

Military movements continued in Austria. Outbreaks were apprehended, but precautionary measures had been taken to prevent them.

London, August 30.—The Times has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party in America. It says they are fighting in a cause for which they feel a most boundless devotion, but at the same time in behalf of a policy and for a President whom they detest.

Paris, August 30.—12 M.—A telegram just received in this city states that Garibaldi has been defeated, wounded and captured.

London, August 21.—The Paris Monitor says that the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy had terminated. Garibaldi, after a very sharp conflict, was compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spezia. The blockade of the Italian coast is ordered to be raised.

Paris, August 31st.—The capture of Garibaldi is confirmed.

New Advertisements.

LILLOOET ROUTE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REFITTED THE
PEMBERTON HOUSE,
FOR THE
Accommodation of Travellers,
WITH
BEDS AND LIQUORS,
AND having engaged the best Cooks on the Pacific Coast, are prepared to furnish the travelling public with all the comforts and luxuries of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, at greatly reduced rates.
N.B.—Travellers will find it to their advantage to patronize this House, as none but the best of everything will be furnished.
P. SMITH & CO. sel3
Pemberton, Sept. 12th, 1862.

Auction Sale.
GEO. HOOPER
IS instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday 25th instant, all the large and extensive Buildings situated on Lot 3, Block 7, having both water and street frontage. The above Lot, on which the buildings stand, can be purchased at a moderate price, and is at present under Lease for two years from the 15th June last, at Thirty-seven and a half Dollars per month. The Mansion House and the Tenpin Alley are now under Lease for six months, at Forty Dollars per month. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at the Auctioneer's Room.

Fruit Trees and Seeds
—FROM THE—
BALMORAL NURSERY,
SALT SPRING-ISLAND.
THIS WELL-KNOWN NURSERY, situated within the Colony, will have ready for the market this fall an excellent assortment of Grafted Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. Also, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grapes, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices for Cash. J. Bepo, from the Nursery, will be at New Westminster about the 1st of October next, with an assortment of Trees and Seeds, and orders left with Mr. W. J. Armstrong, New Westminster, will receive prompt attention. Send in orders early, so as to secure a good variety.
August 18th, 1862. sel3

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New Advertisements.

Food for the Million!
FAMILY
Grocery and Provision Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that having purchased the business hitherto carried on by MOODY & CO., he has removed to Cunningham & Ashwell's New Building, where, in addition to the original stock, he has just opened out a new and CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Groceries, Provisions,
—AND—
GENERAL OILMAN'S STORES,
which he is prepared to sell at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

Business connections have been formed with Houses in Oregon, by which he will receive by every steamer, and keep constantly on hand,
Fresh Butter and Eggs,
—AND—
FRUITS IN SEASON.
A. McALISTER. au23
New Westminster, Aug. 22, 1862.

THOMSON & TOWERS,
PACKERS,
WISH TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that they are prepared to forward all

GOODS
CONSIGNED TO THEIR CARE FROM
LILLOOET
to any point in the
CARIBOO
COUNTRY.

at moderate rates. Dispatch will be their motto, and every effort made to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Lillooet, June 20th, 1862. je28
Free press copy.

GLOBE SALOON,
HARRIS'S WHARF.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the public generally, that he has opened the above Saloon, and trusts to merit a share of the patronage and support. Liquors and Cigars of first rate quality always on hand.

In the Saloon will be found one of Phelan's first class Billiard tables, with marble top, and patent combination cushions.
J. R. UNICKE. Proprietor. je24
New Westminster, June 24, 1862.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.
300 Tons Storage.

THE NEW FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE, on the line of the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST-END DEPOT. The site is absolutely PERFECT, being a Spanish Grant, finally confirmed and patented by the United States.

Merchants and Shippers to British Columbia, who wish to store merchandise in bond or duty free, are notified that 500 tons can be stored in the New Brick Warehouse.
HARRIS & CO. n7 61a
New Westminster, October 28, 1861.

FOR SALE!
HOMESTEADS AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Building Lots from \$10 to \$200 Each!
Also, 50 Vara-Lots and Entire Blocks of Beautiful Garden Land!

IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, on the line of the San Jose Railroad, at the WEST-END DEPOT. The site is absolutely PERFECT, being a Spanish Grant, finally confirmed and patented by the United States.

The Shafter Bill respects this Title. The City Authorities respect it. The District Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States respect it.

Besides the Title has been forever quieted by a Final Decree and Judgment against the City!
So that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a lot and not a lawsuit.
Office, No. 19 Naglee's Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco.
J. 390 HARVEY S. BROWN.

M. J. BLACKMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron,
AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware.

JOBBER done in a neat manner, and with dispatch. LEADERS and GUTTERS made on short notice, and at reasonable prices.
New Westminster, April 28, 1862. ap30 tf

EDWARD DINSLEY. J. S. FORREST.
DINSLEY & FORREST
RESPECTFULLY announce to the Inhabitants of New Westminster, and the travelling public generally, that having leased the premises known as Hardie's Hotel, on Lytton Square, and having thoroughly renovated the establishment, they are now prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Lodgers. Having secured the services of a first-class French Cook, they flatter themselves that the Restaurant will compare favorably with any on the Pacific Coast.

In the Saloon will at all times be found a complete stock of Liquors and Cigars, of the choicest brands. Obliging waiters in attendance, and no pains spared in order to make guests feel comfortable and at home.
DINSLEY & FORREST, Proprietors.
New Westminster, June 10th, 1862. je11

New Advertisements.

MACDONALD'S UNION HOTEL.
THE PROPRIETOR has just enlarged and finished in good style the above House, and hopes by strict attention to business, and the comfort of guests, to merit a share of the travelling community.
Private Rooms
fitted up with all the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Douglas, B. C., August 12th, 1862. ic

J. A. WEBSTER.
NEW DRY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
SILKS, Poplins, Cashmeres, Be Reges, Organdies, S. Princettas, Lawns, Brilliants, Mohairs, Madonnas, D. Laines, Worsted and Dress Goods of every description. A very large selection of
HOYLE'S ENGLISH PRINTS,
Cashmere, Chenille, Woolen and Tweed Scarfs and Square Shawls, Cloth, Tweed, Black and Colored Mantles, fashionable styles, Black Silk and Lace Mantillas, Penelope, Victoria and Eugenie Collars, Laces, Embroideries and Rufflings, all widths. An assortment of
Ladies', Gents', Miss's, and Children's HOSIERY,
Habits, Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid and Fawn Gloves and Gauntlets, Damasks, Linens, Hollands, Towellings, Sheetings, Ticks, Shirtings, Flannels, in great variety.

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.
EX "SPEEDY" FROM LONDON.
English Clothing,
Embracing Tweed Suits, Tweed and Cassimere Sack and Frock Coats, Tweed and Cassimere Pants and Vests, Alpaca, Silk and Mohair Coats, Linen Coats and Pants.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
ENGLISH STRAW HATS,
Garibaldi, white and colored, and Albert Mourning Hats, Felt and Cassimere Hats, late styles.
—0000—
BOOTS & SHOES.

English Balmoral and Watertight Boots, Blucher and Oxford Shoes, Nail Napoleon Mining Boots, Riding Boots, Calf Carpet and Morocco Slippers, Lad's, Miss's and Infant's Boots and Shoes, of every size and description. Ladies' Elastic Boots, Side Lace and Balmoral, French Dress Calf Sowed Boots, Calf and Enamelled Gaiter Boots.

Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, at all prices. Ladies' Velvet, Beatrix, Mushroom, Turban and Jockey Hats, in Felt, Straw and Neapolitan. Children's Hats and Turbans, all sizes.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 yards wide. Table Oil Cloths.
WALL-PAPER, &c., and a host of Goods too numerous to mention, which are opened and ready for inspection, at
J. A. WEBSTER'S, Columbia-street. je14

Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes!
A lot of Mosquito Netting, all colors.
Rubber Blankets, Rubber Boots, White, Green, Blue and Red Blankets, Overshirts, Pants, and Miners' Outfits, at
J. A. WEBSTER'S, Columbia street, New Westminster. je14

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Habits, Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid and Fawn Gloves and Gauntlets, Damasks, Linens, Hollands, Towellings, Sheetings, Ticks, Shirtings, Flannels, in great variety.

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J. A. WEBSTER'S, Columbia street, New Westminster. je14

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXPRESS COMPANY.
Victoria to Cariboo,
Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS COMPANY will make regular trips, Summer and Winter, between Antler City and Victoria, dispatching Messengers to all the Mining Camps in
CARIBOO,
Carrying Treasure, Letters, Papers and Valuables, Purchasing Drafts on San Francisco, New York, Canada and London, executing Commissions, making Collections, passing Goods through the Customs, Forwarding, and transacting the business of Expressmen generally; calling at all Cities, Towns, and Wayside Houses en

BOTH THE
Douglas-Lillooet & Yale-Lytton Routes.
Traders ordering Goods may avail themselves of the services of this Company to advantage. Orders handed to any of the Messengers will be executed by Mr. Barnard personally, who has had considerable experience in the Victoria Market, and will make every effort to purchase on the most favorable terms.
July 18th, 1862. jy30

MILK.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his customers, and the public, that he will continue regularly to supply the city during the summer season with new milk of the best quality.
S. W. HERRING. jv5 tf
Herring's Rancho, 2nd July, 1862.

LUMBER.
CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of
Rough and Dressed Lumber,
—AND—
DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.
Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.
J. A. R. HOMER. New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861. jv17

New Advertisements.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS,
ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1858,
CONNECTING WITH
Wells, Fargo & Co.,
AT VICTORIA,
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
AHEAD OF THE MAILS,
Conveying Goods, Wares, Merchandise of every description, Treasure, LETTERS, Parcels, Packages, &c., with unequalled dispatch, in charge of
Confidential & Experienced Messengers,
TO ALL PARTS OF
CARIBOO,
QUESNELLE, THOMPSON, and FRASER RIVER MINES.
—0000—
Having no Mails to delay us, we go to every Camp, and Sell Papers, Deliver Letters, &c.
—0000—
We buy Goods on Commission,
" Pay Duties and Advance Money,
" Do Custom House Brokerage,
" Receive and Tranship all kinds of Goods,
" Collect Money and Rents,
" Purchase Checks from Wells, Fargo & Co., and other Banking Houses,
" Do all required of General Agents and Common Carriers.
—0000—
Owing to the enormous advance on Government Postage, we only add the same to our charges on Letters and Newspapers, less 10 per cent. to all points above New Westminster.

OFFICES.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Victoria,
LIVERPOOL STREET, New Westminster,
B. C. STAGE CO'S OFFICE, Douglas,
W. H. SUTTON, Hope,
H. NELSON, Yale,
W. H. WOODCOCK, Lillooet.
BALLOU & CO. jv23
July 21st, 1862.

COLOINAL HOTEL,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
—0000—
Messrs. Grelley Brothers
Have added to their comfortable
Hotel and Restaurant,
A SPLENDID
Billiard Saloon,
In which will always be found the best
DRINKS AND CIGARS.
—0000—
In connection with the above they have opened a Store, stocked with the choicest Brands of
WINES, LIQUORS,
ALES, PORTER,
BRANDIES, RUM,
CIDER, SYRUPS,
CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,
which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.
—ALSO—
THE BEST BRANDS OF
CIGARS,
Havana, Manilla and Cheroots.
New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jv19

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
OPPOSITE LIVERPOOL WHARF,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware,
Paints, Oils, Crockery and Glassware.
—0000—
JUST RECEIVED a new stock, the best assortment in British Columbia, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, and Cash only, except to Families having a permanent residence in the city, with whom monthly accounts will be opened.
N. B.—Fresh Butter from Mr. McRoberts', Pitt River, and Langley Ranches, constantly on hand. jv16 tf

New Boot and Shoe Shop.
MARY-ETREK, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
New Westminster Feb. 1861. W. WOODMAN. jv12-lm.

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.
J. A. R. HOMER.

LA HAUTIER & CO'S HOTEL
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON,
Lytton City, B. C.
THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent Liquors and Cigars kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.
Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.
Lytton City, June 25, 1861. jv27

Important to Victoria, California on the Sound!
This Journal is the only one read by every body in this Colony. W. J. HERRING, San Francisco, are our authorized agents.
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—Government we have not set up as may be requisite, for in future, therefore, deal, notices and advertisements for the outside, in which the inside.

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THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the only newspaper published in British Columbia, and is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is unfailingly an advertising medium for the Colony. W. J. HERRING, in Victoria, and T. H. BOYCE, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—In order to meet the requirements of the Government we have set apart the fourth page, or so much thereof as may be required, for the purposes of a GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. In future, therefore, all Government, as well as Municipal, notices and advertisements will appear in that Department, and in the event of those of an urgent nature coming to hand too late for the outside, in which case they will receive one insertion on the inside.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

POLITICAL PRINCIPLE.

Shortly after the war now raging in the American Republic broke out, Mr. Dole was commissioned by the United States Government to treat with the Western Indians. He sought an interview with the Chiefs of the various tribes, when he remarked to one of them: "One party tells me that John Ross is for the Union, and one that he is not;" to which the Chief promptly replied: "Both are probably right. Ross is like a man lying on his belly, waiting the opportunity to turn over. When the northern troops come within hearing he will turn over." John Ross has in all countries his representatives, individuals and factions politically on their belly, ready to turn over to the side of place and patronage. This is the case even under the best forms of government; but especially is it so under an autocracy such as exists in this Colony. Governor Douglas has at his own personal disposal a revenue of half a million of dollars. And although we would not be understood to accuse him of abusing this tremendous power and prostituting this enormous patronage to personal and base purposes, for we believe the contrary is the fact, yet it can hardly be otherwise than that there should be many like John Ross, on their belly, ready to turn over at the nod of the man in whom this power is centered. It can hardly be matter of surprise, indeed it would be surprising were it otherwise, that men who have contracts or expect them, men who hold government appointments or are candidates for them, should be found, in some instances at least, occupying a position similar to that of John Ross. It is not at all to be wondered at that Governor Douglas, with half a million annually to spend at pleasure, should be surrounded by obsequious admirers and fawning sycophants. But we have been surprised recently in witnessing the humiliating spectacle presented by certain parties who have during the last three years been found occupying the front ranks of the political party seeking for liberal institutions, and the redress of our grievances; men who for a mess of pottage have bartered their political principles, and a good conscience, if indeed they really ever possessed such a thing. We are a comparatively small community, and it is only by united action, by steadily pursuing an honest and straightforward course that we have a right to expect ultimate success. If the Governor can succeed, by throwing a few hundred dollars here and there, in getting even a few to "turn over," he can easily succeed in perpetuating the present state of things. And in this way half a dozen may, in a short time, undo what it has cost months to accomplish. Of course we do not look for political consistency in every man, any more than we would look for moral integrity. We have no more cause for surprise when we see a man, by one seemingly trivial act, give the lie to all his professions and acts during a series of years, than when we see a man do any other mean and crooked thing. And, under our present system, this sort of political tergiversation is one of the difficulties and evils against which we must lay our account to be obliged to contend. All men are not alike constituted. All are not equally proof against the insidious influences of flattery and pelf. Some there are to whom it is as natural to "lie upon their belly" as it is for a fish to swim. While we pity the weakness of such, let us make some allowance for the peculiar construction of their mentalism, and double our diligence in warring for the right, with unshaken confidence in the good old adage that honesty is after all the best policy; and that he who pursues a dignified and consistent course, whether in politics or anything else, will come off best in the end.

An Act for the further Reformation of sundry Abuses committed on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.

"Forasmuch as the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, is much broken and profaned by carriages, waggons, carts, wain-men, butchers and drovers of cattle, to the great dishonour of God and reproach of religion;" be it therefore enacted, That no carrier with any horse or horses, nor waggon-men with any waggon or waggons, nor cartmen with any cart or carts, nor wainmen with any wain or wains, nor drovers with any cattle, shall after forty days next after the end of this present session of parliament, by themselves or any other, travel upon the said day upon pain that every person or persons so offending shall lose and forfeit twenty shillings for every such offence; or if any butcher by himself, or any other for him by his privy or consent, shall after the end of the said forty days kill or sell any victual upon the said day, that every such butcher shall forfeit and lose for every such offence the sum of six shillings and eight pence; the said offences and every of

them being done in view of any justice of the peace, mayor, or other head officer of any city or town corporate, within their limits respectively, or being proved upon oath by two or more witnesses, or by the confession of the party offending, before any such justice, mayor, or head officer within their several limits respectively, where in such offence shall be committed; to which end every such justice, mayor, or head officer shall have power by this act to administer an oath to such witness or witnesses.

An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.

"For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," be it enacted, That all the laws enacted and in force concerning the observation of the Lord's day, and repairing to the church thereon be carefully put in execution; and that all and every person and persons whatsoever shall on every Lord's day apply themselves to the observation of the same, by exercising themselves thereon in the duties of piety and true religion, publicly and privately; and that no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer, or other person whatsoever shall do or exercise any worldly labour, business, or work of their ordinary callings upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof (works of necessity and charity only excepted); and that every person being of the age of fourteen years and upwards offending in the premises, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five shillings; and that no person or persons whatsoever shall publicly cry, shew forth, or expose to sale any wares, merchandizes, fruit, herbs, goods, or chattels whatsoever upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof, upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit the same goods so cried or shew forth or exposed to sale.

II. And, That no drover, horse-courser, waggon, butcher, higgler, their or any of their servants, shall travel or come into his or their inn or lodging upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof, upon pain that each and every such offender shall forfeit twenty shillings for every such offence; and that no person or persons shall use, employ, or travel upon the Lord's day with any boat, wherry, lighter, or barge, except it be upon extraordinary occasion, to be allowed by some justice of the peace of the county, or head officer, or some justice of the peace of the city, borough, or town corporate where the fact shall be committed; upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit and lose the sum of five shillings for every such offence.

III. Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to the prohibiting of dressing of meat in families, or dressing or selling of meat in inns, cooks' shops, or victualling houses, for such as otherwise cannot be provided, nor to the crying or selling of milk before nine of the clock in the morning or after four of the clock in the afternoon.

IV. Provided also, That no person or persons shall be impeached, prosecuted, or molested for any offence before mentioned in this act, unless he or they be prosecuted for the same within ten days after the offence committed.

V. Provided also, That no person or persons upon the Lord's day shall serve or execute, or cause to be served or executed, any writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree, (except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace), but that the service of every such writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree shall be void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the person or persons so serving or executing the same shall be as liable to the suit of the party grieved, and to answer damages to him for doing thereof as if he or they had done the same without any writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree at all.

Regulating the sale of Beer, and other Drinks. Nor permit or suffer any beer, ale, or porter, [or any cyder or perry] to be drunk or consumed in or upon or to be conveyed from or out of his [or her] premises between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and one of the clock in the afternoon, nor between the hours of three and five of the clock in the afternoon, on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, nor at any time before the hour of four of the clock in the morning, or after the hour of ten of the clock in the evening, of any day; but do maintain good order and rule therein.

HUMBOLDT ON THE SABBATH.

No one will accuse Humboldt of religious bigotry, cant, Puritanism, or Methodism. He was free from the suspicion of evangelical orthodoxy. He was not even a stated worshipper, we believe, in any Christian sanctuary. In respect to the observance of Christian ordinances he stood at the furthest possible remove from his great contemporary, Carl Ritter. But Humboldt with his large observation of men and institutions, and his penetrating and discriminating study of natural laws, was a valuable witness as to the influence of certain positive institutions of religion upon the physical and social welfare of man. In a letter to a friend, written in 1850, Humboldt thus expresses himself with regard to the Christian Sabbath:

"I completely agree with you that the institution of fixed days of rest, even if it had no connection with any religious observance, is a most pleasing and truly refreshing idea to every one who has a humane mind toward all classes of society. There is nothing more selfish or soulless than when the rich and elevated look down upon Sundays and holidays with a certain contemptuous disgust. The selection of the seventh day is certainly the wisest that could have been made. Although it may seem, and to some extent may be optional to shorten or lengthen labor one day, I am convinced that six days is just the true measure suitable to men in regard to their physical power and perseverance in a monotonous employment. There is, likewise, something humane in this, that the beasts which aid man in his labor share in the rest. To lengthen the time of returning rest beyond measure would be as inhuman as foolish. I have had an example of this in my experience. When I spent several years in Paris, in the time of the Revolution, I saw this institution, despite its divine origin, superseded by the dry and 'wooden' decimal system. Only the tenth day was what we call Sunday, and all customary work continued for nine long

days. This being evidently too long. Sunday was kept by several, as far as the police laws allowed it, and thus again too much idleness was the result. Thus we are always between two extremes as far as we remove from the common and regulated middle path."

Other distinguished men of science profess to read a sort of Sabbathical law in nature itself;—in the periodical required by the animal creation, and marked even in the geological eras that preceded the creation of man.

Humboldt expresses no opinion as to the best mode of improving the day of rest. But the testimony of Hugh Miller in his "First Impressions of England and its People," shows that a religious observance of the day gives to the laboring man far more of real rest and refreshment, than to spend the time in indolence, or in much that passes under the name of recreation. The Sabbath was made for man in his physical no less than in his moral nature.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Victoria, Esq.—James Webster, senior member of the boot and shoe firm of Webster & Co., Yates street, Victoria, and brother of J. A. Webster of this city, was fatally shot last Wednesday evening by one George Lawrence a returned Caribooite. The murderer was arrested, and after a short examination confessed his guilt, but said he mistook Mr. Webster for a man named Canty, who caused him much annoyance while up country. The deceased was generally respected.

SABBATH LAW AT DOUGLAS.—We learn with pleasure that Judge Gaggin has enforced the Sabbath law at Douglas, and every one is pleased with the result. All business was suspended last Sunday, and the steamboat captains were warned that they could not discharge on that day in future. Judge Sanders intends to commence enforcing the law at Yale to-morrow. This is as it should be. Let other magistrates follow these good examples throughout the interior, and the foul blot of Sabbath desecration will soon be wiped away, to the honor of our rulers and the good of all.

To BUSINESS MEN!—Advertise in the "British Columbian."

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PORTION OF LAND in Cut-Off Valley at and about the 47th Mile Post on the Road from Lillooet, extending half a mile along the said road and across the Valley as shown by Posts on the ground, is Reserved by the Government as the possible site of a future town.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
New Westminster, 18th September, 1862.

RACES.

The Yale Annual October Meeting.
Open to Horses of all Denominations.
TO TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday and Thursday,
The 8th and 9th October,
When the following Events will come off.

On Wednesday, the 8th October,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
THE TOWN PLATE OF \$200,
ENTRANCE ADDED,
Distance 400 Yards. Heats. Entrance \$10. Second Horse to save his Stakes. Weight, 8st. 4lbs., or 116lbs.

On Thursday, the 9th October,
THE
Douglas St. Stakes of \$100,
ENTRANCE ADDED,
Distance 400 Yards. Heats. Entrance \$5 00. Second Horse to save his Stakes. Catch weights.

The Consolation Scramble of \$50,
ENTRANCE FREE,
Catch Weights. For Horses beaten in the two former races only.

Judge:
E. HOWARD SANDERS, ESQ.

Stewards:
CAPT. GRANT, R. E., MR. EVERETT,
MR. SUTTON, MR. KILBURN.

Starter:
MR. HUGH NELSON.

Clerk of the Course:
MR. COMMELINE.

Horses must be entered, and names and colors declared, on or before 10 A. M., of the 8th October, at the office of the Clerk of the Course.
CHAS. J. DUCORROX,
Secretary.

Yale, B. C., September 3d, 1862.
N. B.—Pigeon shooting and other sport at the close.
see 13

British Columbia
STAGE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

THE COMPANY'S STAGES, carrying Passengers and Express Freight, run regularly between
Douglas and Lillooet,
Leaving each Town every morning.
FINE GOODS are conveyed, with dispatch, over the route in Light Four-Horse Waggons.
For further information, apply to
STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.,
Victoria,
HENRY HOLBROOK,
New Westminster,
and at the Company's Offices in Douglas and Lillooet.
see 13

New Advertisements.

S. T. TILLEY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

IS IMPORTING by nearly every steamer from San Francisco and Victoria, an assortment of

English and American Novels,
Sound Books, comprising all the Standard Works,
POETRY AND FICTION,
a fine assortment of

Family and Small Pocket Bibles,
Wesleyan Hymn and Presbyterian Psalm Books,
Catholic and Church of England Prayer and Hymn Books.

STATIONERY.
Blank Cards of every description and color, Foolscap, Folio Post, Letter and Note Paper of every size and quality, all sizes and colors of Envelopes to suit the various descriptions of paper.

Memorandum and Blank Books,
Consisting of Metallic Note-Books, Pass and Cargo Books, Tune Books, Tuck Memorandums, of all kinds and sizes, Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, full and half bound, Red, Blue, Black, and Indelible Inks, in bottles of all sizes. Steel and Quill Pens, Sealingwax, of all colors, Seals, Red Tapes, and

Every other Article in the Stationery Line.

Musical Instruments,
(DIRECT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.)
Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Accordions, Flutinas, Clarionets, Flutes, etc., etc.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
The latest Newspapers of the day received from all parts of the world, if required. All British and American Reviews, Magazines, Periodicals, and New Novels, by the best Authors, received by every steamer.

Maps, Plans, &c.
Plans of all the Cities and Towns on the Fraser River, Maps of Cariboo and the whole country West of the Rocky Mountains.

All of the above will be sold at Victoria prices, with the duties added.
Orders from the Upper Country punctually attended to.
Orders for articles not in Stock, can be obtained with the utmost dispatch.

S. T. TILLEY,
Colonial Book Store.
New Westminster, July 8th, 1862. Jy9

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

HENRY HOLBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LIVERPOOL WHARF,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods.
Every accommodation given to Goods landed on the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices, with the duty added.

AGENT FOR THE
Colonial Life Assurance Company,
5 George Street, Edinburgh.
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
Full information will be given on application, and orders respectfully requested. Jy9

CITY BAKERY

AND
COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,
where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Fies and Cakes,
supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JAMES ALLAN.
New Westminster, Aug. 18, 1862. au23

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM. GEORGE R. ASHWELL.

NEW Furniture and Stove Emporium.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would announce to the inhabitants of New Westminster, and British Columbia generally, that they have removed their

Furniture and Stove Warehouse
to their New Building, Columbia Street, and having made arrangements for

DIRECT IMPORTATION
—FROM THE—

BEST MARKETS,
are prepared to sell all articles in their line at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Orders are respectfully invited from all parts of the Colony, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

CUNNINGHAM & ASHWELL.
New Westminster, July 29th, 1862. Jy30

New Advertisements.

Government Bakery
—AND—
FAMILY GROCERY.

PHILIP HICK,
LYTTON SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand, and is selling at very low prices,

Wholesale and Retail,
a choice assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
BREAD, PIES, CAKES, BISCUIT, &c.

Parties proceeding to
CARIBOO
will find a complete supply of such articles as they require in this establishment. Jy14

FRESH VEGETABLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to supply the City with Fresh Vegetables of all sorts, in season, at the most moderate rates.

S. W. HERRING.
Herring's Ranch, July 4th, 1862.

PIONEER SALOON.

Mr. J. T. SCOTT

HAS THE PLEASURE of informing his old friends, and the travelling public generally, that he is still to be found at the north-east corner of Lytton-square, where the thirty are invited to call and try a sample

—OF HIS—
Wines, Ales and Liquors,
which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the Colony. In connection with the Saloon he has just opened a splendid

Billiard Hall,
which is furnished with three first-class Billiard Tables, with marble beds and Phelan's composition cushions; and being well lighted and ventilated, possesses all the facilities for enjoying a quiet game at Billiards. Jull

DUPONCO'S GREAT REMEDY,
An Infallible Remedy for Gonorrhoea,
Speedy and Effectual Cure of Gonorrhoea,
And other diseases of the Urinary Organs.

THIS celebrated Medicine has been prescribed in the United States for several years past, where it has met with unprecedented success in the perfect cure of the above diseases.

In most cases a single bottle of the Remedy is sufficient; but in the worst cases two bottles are warranted to perform a cure, or the money refunded.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists, Victoria, and for sale by most of the Druggists and Traders in British Columbia. Jy13m

G. VIGNOLO & CO.,

No. 2, Reid's Block, Wharf Street,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
—ALSO—
Importers and Agents for the best brands of French Wines and Liquors, and receive direct shipments of Havana Cigars by every steamer. Jy12

Notice to the Public.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Contract has been entered into with FRANCIS JONES BARNARD, (Barnard's Express,) for the conveyance of the Government Mails, as undermentioned:

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Lillooet, and return, weekly.

From 1st April to 30th November.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake and on to Antler, and return semi-monthly.

From 1st December to 31st March.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Lillooet, and return semi-monthly.

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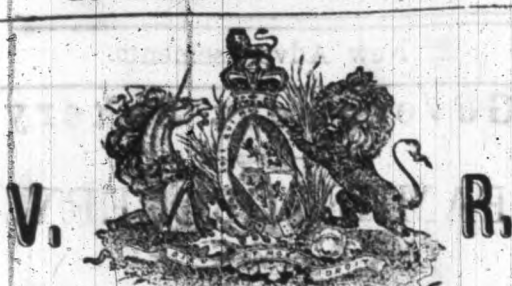
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British Columbia.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
28th July, 1862.

WHEREAS in the absence of a Government Gazette as a distinct and separate publication, Official Notices and Advertisements have heretofore appeared in the "British Columbia" Newspaper, published at New Westminster; Now, this is to give Notice that all Official Notices and Advertisements heretofore published in the said "British Columbia" Newspaper, shall be taken and deemed in all respects to have been published in the Government Gazette; and all Official Notices and Advertisements hereafter to be issued, which should, of course or necessity appear in the Government Gazette, shall until further notice, when published in the columns of the aforesaid Newspaper, be likewise taken and deemed in all cases, and for all purposes whatsoever, to have been duly published in the Government Gazette.

By order of the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

British Columbia.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 5, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia, and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient to raise by loan, secured on the General Revenue of the said Colony, funds for the construction and maintenance of Roads and other means of communication within the said Colony, and to make provision for the redemption of such loan, and whereas to effect this it is expedient to borrow of the British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861, and the British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1862, and the "Temporary Loan Act, 1862,"

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Repeal former Loan Act.

I. "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861," and the "British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1862," and the "Temporary Loan Act, 1862," are hereby repealed.

Power to Governor to borrow £50,000 on Debentures.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of the said Colony from time to time, or at any time hereafter, to cause to be made out and issued Debentures, secured upon the General Revenue of the said Colony, for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding Fifty thousand pounds sterling in the whole, as may be required for the purpose of constructing and maintaining Roads and other works of communication within the said Colony.

III. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall bear interest at the rate of Six pounds sterling per centum per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable at the expiration of Ten years from the first day of January, 1863.

IV. Every Debenture shall be for any sum or sums not less than One Hundred pounds sterling, which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in London, at the Office of Her Majesty's Agents General for the time being for Crown Colonies, or at the Treasury of the said Colony.

Debenture holder can vary place of payment.

V. And the holder or bearer of any of the said Debentures may alter the place of payment of the principal and interest to either the Treasury at New Westminster, or the Office of the Agents General in New Westminster, acting as Treasurer for the time being, or the said Agents General in London, as the case may be, [who is and are hereby required] to endorse on such Debenture a memorandum of the alteration.

Signature and Registry of Debentures.

VI. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall be signed by Her Majesty's Agents General for British Columbia, and entered in a Register to be called the "Debenture Register," a duplicate whereof shall be kept by the Agents General at the Office of the said Colony, and another copy thereof by the Auditor of the said Colony, and such Debentures shall be deemed a primary charge upon all the Revenues of the said Colony, from whatever source arising; and all interest thereon, and the principal when due, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the said Colony out of such Revenues, under warrant to be issued by the said Governor in priority of all demands thereon, except the charge and expenses of the collection thereof.

Form, Date, Numbering.

VII. The said Debentures shall be in the form marked A, set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and shall bear date on the day of the issuing thereof, and shall be numbered arithmetically, each beginning with number one, and so proceeding in arithmetical progression according, wherein the common excess or difference shall be one.

Interest Coupons.

VIII. Interest Coupons shall be attached to each Debenture, in the form marked B, set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Debentures transferable by delivery.

IX. The said Debentures shall be made payable to the bearers thereof, and shall pass by delivery only, and without any Assignment or Indorsement, and the holder or bearer for the time being of every such Debenture shall have the same rights and remedies in respect of the same, as if he were expressly named therein.

Sole of Debentures.

X. It shall be lawful for the said Governor to authorize the whole or any portion of the said Debentures to be negotiated, contracted for, or sold by the Treasurer or the Agents General for Crown Colonies, and at such times, in such sums, and in such manner, as the said Governor may direct.

Payment of Loan.

XI. All monies raised under this Act shall be paid in such manner as the said Governor shall prescribe to the Treasurer of British Columbia, and shall by him be placed to the credit of an account to be called "The Roads Loan Account," to be applied to the purposes of

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

surveying, constructing and maintaining Roads and other works of communication within the said Colony, and in or towards the repayment of any sums borrowed, or to be borrowed and expended in such surveying, construction or maintenance, and to no other purposes whatsoever, and the said monies shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the Current Revenue of the said Colony.

Sinking Fund.

XII. The said Governor shall provide for the redemption of the said Debentures, by authorizing and directing the Treasurer of the said Colony to appropriate half yearly out of the Current Revenue of the Colony such sum as shall be equal to seven and a half per cent. on the total of the principal sum for which Debentures shall from time to time have been issued, and be for the time being outstanding, and after having paid the half year's interest thereon, shall invest, or cause to be invested, the residue thereof as a Sinking Fund for the final extinction of the debt, and shall invest, or cause to be invested, the dividends, interest, or annual produce arising from such investment, so that the same may accumulate by way of compound interest.

Investment of Sinking Fund.

XIII. All sums paid to the account of the Sinking Fund, and all interest or produce arising therefrom, shall be invested under Trustees in the purchase of Imperial or Colonial Government securities. The nature of such securities, and the selection of such Trustees, shall be left to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Repurchase of Debentures.

XIV. Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, from time to time, to authorize the Agents General for the time being for Crown Colonies, or the said Treasurer of the said Colony for the time being, to repurchase the said Debentures to the amount of such monies as the said Governor may, by any Proclamation hereafter to be issued and assented to by him, or out of the Current Revenue of the Colony, appropriate for that purpose, and for the Trustees of the said Sinking Fund to make use thereof, for the purpose of withdrawing Debentures from the market by purchase, and all Debentures so repurchased shall be forthwith cancelled and destroyed, and no residue of Debentures shall be made in consequence of such purchase and destruction.

Proportionate Reduction of Sinking Fund.

XV. From and after the date of any and every such repurchase of Debentures as last aforesaid, the amount to be paid to the Sinking Fund shall be for the time being reduced in exact proportion to the amount of Debentures, for the time being, remaining unredeemed, and any monies remaining in the said Sinking Fund after the loan hereby sanctioned is fully paid and satisfied, shall be forthwith paid over to the Treasurer and accounted for as General Revenue.

Trust Trustees.

XVI. It shall be lawful for any Trustee, Executors, Administrators or Guardians, having the disposition of any trust monies, to purchase any such Debentures by and out of such trust monies; and every such purchase shall be deemed a due investment of such trust monies.

Non-Recognition of Trusts.

XVII. It shall not be necessary for the said Colonial Treasurer, Agents General, or any other person acting for or in behalf of the Government of the said Colony, to notice or regard or inquire into the trusts to which any Debentures shall be liable, or the rights or authority of any one being the actual holder or bearer of any such Debentures as aforesaid; but payment to the actual holder or bearer thereof, or his lawful Agent, shall be deemed, in all cases, due payment, unless otherwise specially agreed in writing by, and under the hand of the Treasurer, Agents General or other person, acting as aforesaid, for the time being, entrusted with the sale of such Debentures.

Forgery Penalty.

XVIII. Any person who shall forge or alter, or shall attempt to dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any Debenture, made out and issued under this Act, shall be guilty of Forgery; and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the Judge before whom any such person shall be tried and convicted.

Short Title.

XIX. This Act may be cited as the "The British Columbia Loan Act, 1862."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Schedule
FORM A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE.

No. _____ £ s. d.

British Columbia Loan Act, 1862.

£50,000.

For [one hundred pounds] advanced to the Government of British Columbia, the holder of this Debenture is entitled to receive interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in half-yearly payments, payable at the Office of Her Majesty's Agents General for Crown Colonies in London, or the Treasury at New Westminster, as the case may be, on the 1st January and 1st July, in each year.

The said sum of [one hundred] pounds sterling, with the interest thereon, is charged upon and made payable out of the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia, as a first charge thereon, under the terms of "The British Columbia Loan Act, 1862," and the principal will be repaid [in London at the office of the Agents General, or at the Treasury, New Westminster, as the case may be,] at the expiration of Ten (10) years from the 1st day of January, 1863.

Signed on behalf of the Government of British Columbia, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act above cited.

Registered, _____ Agents General for Crown Colonies.

FORM B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 1. Half year's interest due [1st July, 1862] on Debenture No. _____ Payable at the [Office of the Agents General for Crown Colonies, London, or the Treasury at New Westminster, as the case may be.]

20 such Coupons, numbered from No. 1 upwards, to be attached to each Debenture.

N. B.—The holder or bearer of this Debenture may alter the place of payment of principal and interest to the Treasury in New Westminster, or the office of the Agents General for Crown Colonies in London, by

giving six months previous notice in writing, terminating on the 1st day of January or 1st day of July, at the previous place of payment, [the Treasury in New Westminster, or the office of the Agents General aforesaid for Crown Colonies in London, as the case may be,] of his wish to make such alteration, and causing the officer acting as Treasurer in New Westminster, or the said Agents General for Crown Colonies in London, as the case may be, to endorse on this Debenture a memorandum of such alteration.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office, New Westminster, B. C., on the 1st of September, 1862:

Atkinson, Samuel
Armstrong, Asa
Archdale, Thomas
Andrews, John
Angus, James
Atkins, S. H.
Atkins, G.
Aylworth, W. N.
Alley, Henry Lee

Baker, William J.
Beaure, J. E. M. D.
Bouquiner, Walter
Bryden, James
Bangs, James J.
Brough, John
Borthwick, Alex.
Berth, John
Bain, Alex. H. 2
Bowen, Joshua 2
Bowen, Stewart B.
Best, Henry 2
Baillie, E. P.
Byrnes, L. F.
Brew, G. A.
Bailey, R.
Bruneau, Joseph
Brownlee, R. W.
Blyney, Richard
Browne, William
Blackie, Henry
Bowland, John
Bowen, Charles
Barnhart, Jacob
Blackhill, Jacob
Baldwin, Henry
Black, Neil
Berting, Carl
Brisele, Joseph L.
Bouch, James

Collinson, William
Cormack, John
Campbell, N. T.
Crawford, Alex.
Crawford, F. J.
Conley, R. H.
Caldwell, William
Campbell, Nelson W. 2
Campbell, J. J.
Colton, D. J.
Coates, W.
Coyle, R. H.
Chute, Aaron
Clotworthy, Adam
Conring, Rufus
Cooke, Geo. G. W.
Chapman, T. S.
Chase, Joseph
Can, James
Clarke, Joseph
Caswell, A. T.
Carlyle, John
Campbell, William 2
Clark, James
Cromity, William
Cunningham, William
Caton, W. K.
Campbell, Daniel
Chapman, T. S.
Capel, C. J.

Dodge, Herman 2
Dixon, H.
Decker, Edward
Dillon, James
Dunn, David
Daly, Cornelius
Dobbin, John
Derlin, Robert
Dewar, Robert
Davies, Rees
Denham, M.
Duncan, George
Davison, Lyons M. 2
Dowson, N.

Earle, Thomas
Easton, Dr. John 3
Eddleleite, L.
Edwards, John W.
Edgewin, Herman
Elliott, Francis
Foley, Thomas S. 3
Fairbairn, George
Flynn, R.
Foster, Thomas
Fisk, Leander Major
Fanner, John 2
Fowles, Thomas
Flook, William
Glendinning, Arch. 2
Glasgow, R. 2
Greenhow, Thomas 3
Gulhier, James
Gilmour, Thomas
Grubbs, Thomas
Grey, Samuel 2
Green, John
Gunn, John
Gilbert, William
Gibson, John

Howard, William J. 2
Hamilton, R. 3
Hedley, Thomas 2
Holmes, R. H.
Havell, Andrew
Hughes, Geo. W. 4
Hosteier, Herman R.
Hale, J. N. 2
Hodgkinson, George 2
Hart, Thomas
Hunter, Richard
Higgins, Mr.
Hart, L. J. 2
Harris, John
Hart, Capt. John
Haddock, Wm. G.
Hamilton, Gavin
Haly, Patrick
Hirrop, George
Harkness, George
Hall, Emily Smith
Hodgson, Jacob 3
Humphreys, Joseph
Hogg, Hugh
Haynes, George W.
Hardy, Charles
Huffman, Brian
Harris, George

Innes, James
Irvine, Joseph C. 3
Ingessell, Hiram G.
Johnson, Alfred 2
Jepson, Charles
Jay, Dr.
Jewell, H.
Johnston, J. S.
Jesse, James
Jacob, Seth W.
Jackson, Duncan
Johnson, Edward
Keddy, John
Kynsley, E. W.
Kennedy, B. S.
Konehings, Mrs.
Kerr, James
Kelso, Daniel
Kough, J. Z.
Kirkwood, James
Lansing, Henry
London, John F.
Lambkins, Clark N.
Lefran, Ouseelin 2
Lexington, Dugald
Lord, Lyman
Lamond, Charles
Lyne, Henry
Loneks, Lucius D.
Loen, Benjamin C.
Ladner, Miss

McCrigh, E.
McLabe, Patrick
McLennan, Robert
McIntosh, James A.
McBean, Alex. John 2
McBane, John
McIntosh, A. J.
McParlane, Alex.
McDonald, Douglas 2
McLafferty, N. L.
McCaskey, William
McLennan, John
McMicking, Robert 2
McGregor, R. P. 2
McIntyre, H. D.
McKay, John
Manson, John
Maud, Henry H. 2
Muir, Robert J.
Marchand, E. Xavier
Mellisham, J. H.
Malchid, H. W.
Messer, James
Marlow, Peter
Murphy, Thomas 2
Montgomery, James H.
Mulligan, John
Marrill, Elizabeth

Nickols, Samuel
McLabe, Patrick
Newsome, Thomas
O'Connell, Patrick
O'Rourke, Patrick 2
Orde, R. H.
Ousterhal, H. B.
Phelan, P.
Perkin, William 3
Pow, Robert
Pike, James 2
Perkins, Huar
Parker, J. H.
Park, Andrew
Prager & Booth

Ring, John 2
Russek, Edward
Richards, Lewis S.
Robinson, Joseph
Ross, F. F.
Reed, T. P.
Roberts, John
Smith, Joseph 2
Sturgis, C.
Scott, Charles 2
Stevenson, Robert
Stormberg, George
Sculen, Charles A.
Seger, James
Stedman, George
Simmons, William
Showers, Ezra G.
Sollidar, Josephine
Spencer, Alex. H. B. 2
Smith, McNaughten
Stewart, Joseph
Stewart, James A.
Stevenson, Arthur
Sinclair, Donald
Sharp, Edward
Scott, John

Turner, J. John 3
Tomkins, John J.
Thorald, H. W. 2
Thatcher, James S.
Toomson, James B. 2
Turman, Geo.
Twiss, Thomas A.
Thompson, Archibald 2
Thorne, John 2
Urquhart, O.
Viarball, G.
Vanderburgh, John
Vollman, William
Wilson, Robert 3
Ward, A. J.
Waddingham, Thomas
Winniford, John
Wettnah, Tachry
Westmouth, Robert
Whitner, H. F.
Wright, Edward
Woodcock, W. B.
White, James
Williams, William
Whitford, J. F.
Wilcox, James
Woodside, Thomas

WARNER R. SPALDING, J. P.,
Postmaster General B. C.

Notice to the Public.

RATES OF POSTAGE between the undermentioned places, in all cases to be prepaid.

Places	Between	New Westminster.	Douglas.	Hope.	Yale.	Lytton.	Lillooet.	Williams Lake.	Quesnell.	And.
New Westminster.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Douglas.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Hope.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Yale.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Lytton.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Lillooet.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Williams Lake.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
Quesnell.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d
And.	Between	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d	1d

WARNER R. SPALDING, J. P.,
Postmaster General B. C.

General Post Office, British Columbia,
1st July, 1862.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of
British Columbia.

General Order.

I. From and after the date hereof, the Rules and Practice of all proceedings in this Court, shall, as nearly as may be, conform to the rules and practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity in England, and any General Order of this Court inconsistent therewith is hereby discharged.

II. From and after the date hereof the fees hitherto charged shall be discontinued, and shall hereafter be charged at the same rate as in the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity in England, with the exception of office copies of any Documents or Records which shall be chargeable at the rate of one shilling per folio.

III. Every appeal from a Gold Commissioner, and the proceedings thereon, shall, as to the Court Fees chargeable in respect thereof, be treated as the delivery of the record at Nisi Prius, in any action at Law, and the proceedings subsequent thereto.

MATT. B. BECHER, J.
Quesnell Month, 25th July, 1862.

Government Assay Office.

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor is any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its number, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its weight, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its fineness in thousandths, and its color in dollars and cents, also with a Government cipher, a crown circled by the words, "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY"; thus:



and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit, before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.). All clips are retained in the Government Assay Office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

N. B.—Bars assayed at this office, or Dross, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

For a COMPLETE ANALYSIS of ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P. S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by me.

W. D. G.



British Columbia.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 6, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia, and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient to raise by loan, secured on the General Revenue of the said Colony, funds for the construction and maintenance of Roads and other means of communication within the said Colony, and to make provision for the redemption of such loan, and whereas to effect this it is expedient to borrow of the British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861, and the British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1862, and the "Temporary Loan Act, 1862,"

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

I. The law, statutory and otherwise, and the penalties for the enforcement thereof as at present existing and in force in England for the proper observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed and taken to have been included in the Proclamation made and passed on the 19th November, A. D. 1858, and to be of full force and effect in the said Colony, with and under the same penalties, *mutatis mutandis*, in all respects as if the said laws had been specially mentioned and enacted in the said Proclamation of the 19th day of November, A. D. 1858.

Short Title.

II. If this Act may be cited as "The Sunday Observance Act, 1862."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by His Excellency the Governor for the construction of a BRIDGE for the highway between the Town of Victoria and the Town of Esquimalt, or at such other point where the Highway Road now in course of construction by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Lewis and Moberly, shall strike that river.

The Bridge to have not less than a clear allowance width of 18 feet between the hand-rails, or of 20 feet, if formed in two parallel roadways.

Parties tendering are to forward Designs of the Bridge they propose to construct, with the necessary Report and Specifications in full; also, Plans showing the approach, and a Section of the River and the plan of construction, showing the highest flood stage.

The Designs are to be drawn to a scale of not less than ten feet to the inch for the Plan, Sections, &c., of the complete Bridge and Approaches, and of not less than four feet to the inch for all details of construction.

All Plans are to have the dimensions figured on them, and the Drawings of the details are to be very complete in this respect.

The Gradients of the Approaches should not be less than one in thirty, and must be made to ascend towards the Bridge for a distance of 50 feet measured from the end of the Approaches, which are to be included in the work and in the Tender for the Bridge, and to be 100 yards on each side.

The remuneration will be a Charter granting the privilege of Tolls for a certain period of years; the amount of Toll and period to be named in each Tender.

In stating the amount of the Toll to be levied, it is to be calculated at two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, or forty cubic feet measurement.

The power of exacting Toll will not take effect until the Bridge shall have been completed, accepted by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or his agent, and the Charter signed.

The person to whom the Charter is granted, will be required to keep the Bridge and Approaches of the toll stipulated length in a complete state of repair during the period of such Charter.